Traffic Data Collection Sources

Automatic Traffic Recorders (ATRs)

8 ATRs strategically located throughout the state count volume and speed data on a continuous basis 365 days per year. A map showing the locations of ATRs throughout the state is provided on page 13.

Short-Term In-Pavement Sites (STIP)

Approximately 13 inductive loop sites, referred to as STIP sites are installed throughout the state of Pennsylvania. Volume data is collected from these permanent sites for a 24-hour period.

Continuous Automatic Vehicle Classifier (CAVC)

119 CAVC sites collect continuous vehicle classification data. A map showing CAVC locations are provided on page 13.

Weigh-In-Motion (WIM)

22 WIM stations provide continuous truck weight and vehicle classification data. 14 of the 22 sites are VWIM. WIM stations are shown on the map on page 14.

Pneumatic Tubes

The majority of the counts are collected using pneumatic tubes. Axle counts are collected using a traffic counting device in association with a single pneumatic tube stretched across the roadway. An axle correction factor is applied to adjust vehicle axle base data for the incidence of vehicles with more than two axles.

Two tubes are used to count and classify vehicles by type based on axle configuration.

Manual Counts

Manual counts are taken on sections of roadways that are not accessible to automated data collection equipment or have safety limitations. Observers classify vehicles by type based on axle configuration.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Counter Classification Systems

AI counters are automated video-based traffic monitoring systems positioned on sections of roadways where traditional automated data collection equipment and manual counts both have safety limitations.

Toll Receipts

The Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission and the Delaware River Port Authority document traffic between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission toll receipt surveys provide data on the Commonwealth's toll roads.